

11-18-1965

Kabul Times (November 18, 1965, vol. 4, no. 196)

Bakhtar News Agency

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Recommended Citation

Bakhtar News Agency, "Kabul Times (November 18, 1965, vol. 4, no. 196)" (1965). *Kabul Times*. 1125.
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Nov. 18, 65

NEWSP

THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperature

Max. +15°C. Minimum 1°C.
Sun sets today at 4:51 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6:39 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Clear.

KABUL TIMES

DEC 7 - 1965 NEWS STALLS

Kabul Times is available at:
Khyber Restaurant; Kabul
Hotel; Shar-e-Nau near
Park Cinema; Kabul Inter-
national Airport.

VOL. IV, NO. 196.

KABUL, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1965, (AQRAB 27, 1344, S.H.)

PRICE Af. 2

Premier Maiwandwal Returns From Highway Inauguration

KABUL, November 18.—

PRIME Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal and the Soviet First Deputy Prime Minister Kirill Mazurov and their companions arrived in Kabul Wednesday afternoon after inspecting the newly inaugurated Western Highway. They came by air from Shindand.

Wednesday morning the Prime Minister and the Soviet guests visited the congregation mosque of Herat, the Behzad Park, the mau-soleums of Gowhar Shad and Ali Sher Nawayee, the glazed tile minarets and the historic relics in Gazargah.

Later in the day the Prime Minister and the Soviet guests were warmly received by the teachers and students of the Sultan Ghia-suddin Ghory High School.

Addressing the students the Prime Minister explained Afghanistan's domestic and international policies. He advised the students to pay greater attention to their education.

Before the Prime Minister's speech Mazurov spoke about the friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan and the importance of the Western Highway in the life of people of the region.

At a function held at the Park Hotel Tuesday night Mazurov presented Soviet medals to a number of Labour Corps officers and technicians and Soviet experts who had taken part in the construction work of the Western Highway.

Mazurov expressed pleasure at the completion of the highway and praised the hard work of the Labour Corps workers and officers. He expressed Soviet readiness for continued cooperation with Afghanistan.

Speaking at the function Maiwandwal emphasised the importance of the Western Highway in the economic life of the country and expressed appreciation of the unprecedented assistance of the Soviet Union in its completion.

Newspapers published in Afghanistan's western provinces have hailed the inauguration of the highway, saying that it will pave the way for great changes

in the country and bring the people of the region closer together.

A farmer told a Bakhtar reporter "our people have bitter memories of travelling on the former road. But I hear that now it is possible to cover the distance between Herat and Kabul by bus in 24 hours.

A trader in Herat said the highway will facilitate communication between different areas of the region and a student of Mehri High School in Herat said that roads are economic veins in a country and expressed pleasure over the inauguration of the western highway.

His Majesty

Receives Mazurov

KABUL, Nov. 18.—Kirill Mazurov, Deputy Prime Minister of the USSR, and some of the delegates accompanying him were received by His Majesty the King at the Gulkhana Palace at 8 p.m. Wednesday, says an announcement from the Royal Protocol Department.

Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal and some members of his Cabinet were also present.

Iranian Economic Officials Here To Discuss Trade

KABUL, Nov. 18.—Dr. Mohammad Yagana, Deputy Minister of National Economy, and Parwez Berrozi, Assistant Governor of the Iranian National Bank, met the Commerce Minister, Dr. Nour Ali, Wednesday afternoon. They discussed transit problems and the possibilities of further expansion of trade relations between Afghanistan and Iran.

Kiril Mazurov Leaves For Soviet Union



Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal with Soviet First Deputy Prime Minister Kirill Mazurov, at Kabul International Airport this morning accepting the salute of a guard of honour. Mazurov left for Moscow after an official visit to Afghanistan during which he attended the opening ceremony of the Torghundi-Herat-Kandahar highway.

UN Rejects Chinese Bid For Membership But Vote Close

UNITED NATIONS, November 18, (Reuter).—

DELEGATES to the United Nations today awaited the reaction of Peking to yesterday's vote to exclude China from the world organisation but by the stimmest margin ever.

The General Assembly rejected the bid to seat Peking but for the first time China achieved the same number of votes as those opposed. The result was 47 in favour, 47 against and 20 abstentions.

Previous proposals to recognise People's Republic of China had failed by 12, 14 and 16 votes.

Perhaps of even greater significance was the fact that an American sponsored resolution to reaffirm that any decision on Chinese representation required a two-thirds majority was adopted by only seven votes.

This small majority could be eroded during the next year and at next year's session, the chances of China being invited could be extremely good. "This will be the last time China will be beaten," one delegate commented.

When the Assembly first resolved that the issue needed a two-thirds and not a simple majority in 1961 the vote was 61 to 34 with seven abstentions.

Some of the factors which have militated in favour of Peking in the past few years have been China's explosion of an atomic device a year ago and the continuing crisis in southeast Asia.

Supporters of Peking stressed throughout the eight-day assembly debate that no lasting solution to these issues would be found without China's presence.

The United States, which has been the chief opponent of having China in the UN gathered ten votes fewer yesterday than at any other time.

This number might have been even smaller. One theory among delegates was that once the Assembly had decided that the question needed a two-thirds majority some delegates abstained rather than opposing Peking as their votes could make no difference.

Seven African countries changed their stand by supporting Peking or abstaining as compared with negative votes in 1963.

Arguments that China wanted

(Contd. on page 4)

Their Royal Highnesses Leave For Northern Iran

TEHRAN, Nov. 18.—His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah and Her Royal Highness Princess Khatol left Tehran by the royal train for a visit to northern Iran at 9 a.m. yesterday.

During this trip Their Royal Highnesses will visit Shahi Babul, Amel, Ramsar and Langro and will open some hospitals of the Iranian Red Lion and Sun Society.

Their Royal Highnesses returned to Tehran from Kharak on Tuesday afternoon.

Afghan Soviet Officials Discuss Economic Relations

KABUL, Nov. 18.—Talks on economic relations between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union were held between representatives of the two countries at the Foreign Ministry Wednesday.

A Foreign Ministry source said that the talks centred on various projects for which assistance will be provided by the Soviet Union.

Afghanistan was represented at the talks by Abdullah Yafali, Minister of Finance; Engineer Abdul Samad Salim, Minister of Mines and Industries; Abdul Wahab Haider, Deputy Minister of Planning; and Dr. Rawan Farhadi, Director General of Political Affairs in the Foreign Ministry.

The Soviet Union was represented by I. I. Kulev, Vice-Chairman of the State Committee for Economic Relations; S. P. Kiktev, President of the Political Department of the Middle East in the Foreign Ministry; and Alexander Skovitin, Economic Counsellor of the Soviet Embassy in Kabul.

The Soviet Ambassador, Konstantin Alexandrov, held a reception Wednesday evening in honour of the Soviet delegation.

Wolesi Jirgah Body Studies Govt. Cars Issue

KABUL, Nov. 18.—The commission appointed by the Wolesi Jirgah to study the use of cars by governmental agencies has been holding morning and afternoon sessions under the chairmanship of Deputy Mir Ali Gawhar of Ghurbañd.

Deputy Mrs. Mahsooma Wardak, secretary of the commission, said that deputy ministers and representatives of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Finance, Interior, Education, Communications and Mines and Industries and the Department of Tribal Affairs have come to the commission under a fixed schedule and relevant matters have been discussed with them.

The commission is due to submit its report to the Wolesi Jirgah next Sunday.

Wolesi Jirgah Commissions Meet

KABUL, Nov. 18.—The commission appointed by the Wolesi Jirgah to study the problem of tax on livestock held a session yesterday afternoon under the chairmanship of Deputy Abdul Hakim Speen of Farah.

Abdullah Yafali, Finance Minister, who attended the meeting explained the position and received some written inquiries from the commission.

The commission for regulating the internal procedure of the House and receiving complaints also met yesterday.

SMITH APPOINTS HIS OWN OFFICER REPLACEMENT FOR SIR HUMPHREY

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, November 18, (AP).—

PREMIER Ian Smith's Rhodesian government moved Wednesday to replace governor Sir Humphrey Gibbs by appointing cabinet minister Clifford Dupont as acting officer administering the country.

An official statement said Dupont had resigned as Minister of External Affairs and Defence and as a member of Parliament to be free to assume his new office immediately.

Dupont is one of Smith's staunchest supporters.

The official statement said Dupont had been appointed in terms of the new constitution announced by Smith immediately after he declared the country independent last week.

The statement added that until government house "at present temporarily occupied by Sir Humphrey Gibbs in his private capacity" became available, Dupont would continue to reside at his private home in Salisbury.

The officer administering the government is a title commonly used in British colonies for an official, deputising the British governor.

Also Smith announced that the telephone service at government house—the governor's official residence—had been suspended.

He told a press conference he was disappointed at the attitude adopted by Sir Humphrey whom he described as the former governor of Rhodesia.

Smith said he believed measures taken by the British Parliament were interference in Rhodesia's affairs.

He had evidence that Rhodesians were more united now than ever before.

In London, Prime Minister Harold Wilson warned Rhodesia Wednesday night it must stop considering itself an "island" that can do what it wishes because the United Nations are in a "passionate mood" to take drastic action.

Only the British government stands between passionate action and reasonable dealing with the Rhodesian problem, Wilson said in a broadcast.

The British parliament's actions in giving Wilson's government powers to deal with Ian Smith's seizure of independence is by far the lesser of two dangers facing Rhodesia, Wilson contended. He added:

"I warned Smith personally, and his cabinet, that oil sanctions are almost certain to be proposed by the United Nations," Wilson said.

Wilson got the support of the conservatives in parliament for other types of economic and political sanctions against the "white

supremacy" government of Ian Smith. Should oil be shut off from Rhodesia, the nation's wheels would soon stop.

In the United Nations, British Foreign Secretary Michael Stewart said Wednesday his government was ready to consider wider economic sanctions against Southern Rhodesia, including a total embargo on oil shipments to the breakaway African territory.

But he called first for a speedy study of the consequences of such sanctions. He also ruled against the use of force "as a way of imposing a constitutional settlement on Rhodesia."

Stewart spoke to the UN Security Council which resumed its consideration of steps to reverse the unilateral declaration of independence of last Thursday by Prime Minister Ian Smith.

Britain has introduced resolution calling on all states to refuse to recognise Rhodesia, to support the economic and financial steps Britain has taken against the rebel government, and refuse to provide arms to Rhodesia.

Stewart took note of the demands of African and other nations for sterner British actions against Rhodesia and said his government was "entirely ready to envisage the possibility of imposing wide economic sanctions on oil."

Commonwealth Useful, Indian Minister Says

NEW DELHI, Nov. 18, (Reuter).—India's External Affairs Minister Swaran Singh said Wednesday India should not quit the Commonwealth in huff because of Britain's attitude towards India during the recent Indo-Pakistan conflict.

Winding up a debate on foreign affairs in the House of the People Swaran Singh said the Commonwealth was not a bilateral association between Britain and India. There were African and Asian countries in it and they had had very useful discussions at the last Commonwealth leaders' conference on Rhodesia.

Swaran Singh was answering suggestions made by some members during the debate that India should quit the Commonwealth.

Members cheered when Swaran Singh referred to Malaysia which he said had shown a great deal of understanding of India's position and had taken an objective view of the situation created by Pakistan's aggression.

He said Pakistan's "breaking off diplomatic relations with Malaysia" was something "which cannot be too strongly condemned".

Swaran Singh said it was unfortunate the Malaysia-Indonesia confrontation was continuing.

"We have always extended our full sympathy and support (to Malaysia) in this confrontation and it is our earnest hope that normal adherence which is expected of all countries to the principle of non-interference in internal affairs of countries would be respected in this respect by Indonesia."

Meanwhile the Indian Premier, Lal Bahadur Shastri, said India was determined to take back whatever Indian territory Pakistan had occupied in the Rajasthan area after the ceasefire eight weeks ago.

He also told the annual conference of India's state governors that if Pakistan gave up its "hatred and resort to violence", peace would return to subcontinent.

Home News In Brief

KABUL, Nov. 18.—Zeia Humayun Noorzoi acting President of the Treasury Department of the Ministry of Finance, returned to Kabul yesterday from the United States after attending the annual session of the International Bank.

Noorzoi also visited the Ministries of Finance of the United States and Britain at the invitation of governments concerned and held talks on financial and monetary issues with the authorities of both countries.

KABUL, Nov. 18.—Habibullah Popal, an official of the Ministry of Agriculture, who had gone to Poland for further studies in veterinary science three years ago, returned home yesterday.

KABUL, Nov. 18.—Robert N. Yoder and Edward Shatz, two architect-engineers from the Dalton Constructional Institution of the U.S., arrived here yesterday to help the Ministry of Education in planning seven vocational schools which are to be built in the provinces.

FRENCH CLUB

Thursday, Nov. 25 at 8:30 p.m.

ST. CATHERINE'S BALL
Prizes for the most imaginative hats

Reserve your table at the French Club from 5-7 p.m. or phone 23295.

CARE-MEDICO

The office of CARE-MEDICO has moved from its former location on Jade Nadir Pash-toon to Char-Rahi-Sidar at in the Sherdel Apts. First Floor, next to Hochtief Construction Co. CARE-MEDICO is temporarily without a telephone. As soon as one is assigned, the number will be posted in this paper.

Improved Transportation...

(Contd. from page 2)

rate of improvement in marketing efficiency and for the continuance of subsistence farming in many countries. Our government has recognised this fact and during the first and second Five-Year Plans considerable attention has been paid to the paving and improvement of main highways throughout the country, such as the Kabul-Jalalabad, Kabul-Kandahar, Kabul-Pulikhumry, Kandahar-Herat, Kandahar-Spin Boldak, Jalalabad-Torkham and Torkham-Herat-Kandahar highways. These highways are serving now as commercial roads.

A programme of work for the construction and paving of a circular road system with extensions to the border is under way, and will be completed in the very near future. Also, a survey of the international highway which will pass through the Hazarajat valley has been undertaken. In the last few years the number of trucks and buses has risen to more than 10,000.

Air transportation also is developing very fast. At the present time most of the provinces are served by air. Ariana Afghan Airlines is also flying daily to some of the Asian and European countries. At present, due to its high cost, the transport of goods by air to and from Afghanistan is limited.

Mostly carpets, karakul pelts, rugs, grapes, pomegranates and raisins are wholly or partly shipped by air. A comprehensive study of the economical shipment of other commodities by air, and the traffic pattern for export and import, is now under way.

Future programmes will include construction and improvement of secondary roads to woleswali and alakadaris (sub-districts) to link them with the capitals of the respective provinces.

Major..

(Contd. from page 2)

borrowing abroad enough to buy imports sufficient to fill the gap between demand and supply, the result would be that there would be no pressure left to raise prices. But the psychological barrier cannot be crossed until people are convinced that the miracle has happened. For some time to come people will think prices are continuing to rise, and they certainly will continue to act as though prices were going to jump up. This tendency of thinking on the part of the people may prove to be a great obstacle to price stability.

There is an aftermath to be faced. We know that all the effort that has been misdirected throughout the inflation period has now been redirected. To instil the conviction that prices will not spiral is to discourage all those types of investment which have been on the increase as a result of inflation. It makes little difference how quickly the people realise that in the new circumstances there will be a growing demand for production appropriate to stable incomes, it will certainly take time to organise the production of such goods. Meanwhile, there will be a shortage both of the goods and of jobs.

Over and above this tendency, those who have been in possession of stocks of goods as a safe form of investment realise that the prospect of continuing profits from increases in their prices has now been brought to an end, and as the storing of these goods is a costly matter they try to get rid of them, at the expense of current production of the same goods. On the same pattern, those who have been producing goods for export, and selling them at home to get the bonus of inflation, find that the demand for them in the domestic market is declining. They withdraw from the export market because they found it difficult in with the home market, and markets which are naturally exceedingly difficult to re-enter.

A great deal of transportation is still by camels, horses, mules, donkeys and carts.

When these secondary roads are developed they will connect most of the villages to the market centres, thus leading the producers out of their present subsistence level of farming into a modern market economy. The communications system has developed remarkably during the last few years within the cities, but it has still not reached the level where it can be used by most of the growers and processors. This deficiency limits the range of marketing, and sales are confined to nearby consumers.

UN Rejects

(Contd. from page 1)

only to destroy the UN appeared to have little effect, observers noted.

Following is the roll call in the UN General Assembly Wednesday on the question of seating China in the United Nations:

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Britain, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussia, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Congo (Brazzaville), Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Ghana, Guinea, Hungary, India, Iraq, Kenya, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Tanzania, Uganda, Ukraine, Soviet Union, United Arab Republic, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Nationalist China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Gabon, Gambia, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, South Africa, Spain, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay and Venezuela.

Cambodia Not Miniscule, Sihanouk Tells Reporters

PHNOM PENH, Nov. 18, (Reuter).—Prince Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia asked world newspapers Wednesday to stop calling his country small, miniscule or a "pocket kingdom".

In an open letter to the international press published by the Cambodian news agency, he declared that Cambodia..... "occupies, in terms of surface and population, an area which is very far from being the smallest in the present list of nations and which does not at all justify the scornful

Student...

(Contd. from page 3)

people to Afghanistan. In this way the people of the world would know more about Afghanistan and Afghans would know better about the world. This is to say nothing of the money which we could earn and the many jobs which would be provided for our people.

descriptions too often used to describe it."

Beirut - Athens Istanbul - Rome

These are places which you may have wanted to see for a long time. Why not include all or some of them in your next trip to Germany or USA? There are no additional costs (except for your stay of course)!

There are many other stop-over possibilities, also to other parts of the world! May we therefore suggest that you call us or your Travel Agent when you are planning your next trip? We will gladly tell you all about it!



Lufthansa

Kabul - Shar-e-Nou. Phone 22501

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When you buy a packet of 'GOLD BAND' PALL MALL filter

you get the same perfect mildness, the same

King Size satisfaction, that has made

PALL MALL famous around the world -

plus a pure white modern filter.

Look for the 'GOLD BAND' - your

guarantee of genuine American blend

GOLD BAND

PALL MALL

FILTER CIGARETTES

